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Fay Sharpe Fagan Minnich & McKee LLP  
1100 Superior Avenue  
Seventh Floor  
Cleveland, OH 44114-2518

EXAMINER

AL AUBAIDI, RASHA S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2642

DATE MAILED: 03/15/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

09/558,613

**Applicant(s)**

CALABRESE ET AL.

**Examiner**

Rasha S AL-Aubaidi

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 April 2000.  
2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-54 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).  
\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4. 1/30/2003.  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

2. Claims 1-8, 10-24, 26-41, and 50-54 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisdorfer (US Pat # 5,724,411) in view of Novak (US Pat # 4,266,098).

Regarding claim 1-2, Eisdorfer teaches a multiple leg telecommunication session (see col. 2, lines 44-50), comprising: (a) receiving an incoming call leg designating a

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primary directory number (this reads on the primary directory number see col.2, lines 63-66, col. 5, lines 31-33); (b) determining a plurality of secondary directory numbers associated with the primary directory number (this reads on the telephone sets 121,122, and 127, see col. 4, lines 55-58); (c) processing and routing each outgoing call leg associated with each secondary directory number, of the plurality of secondary directory numbers (see col. 2, lines 44-50, and col. 3, lines 1-16); (e) when an outgoing call leg, of the plurality of an outgoing call legs, has been unconditionally answered, providing a connection between the unconditionally answered outgoing call leg and the incoming call leg to form a communication session, (this simply reads on the normal call acceptance, see col. 3, lines 20-26).

However, Eisdorfer does not specifically teach when an outgoing call leg, of the plurality of an outgoing call legs, has been conditionally answered, providing the called party information on the conditionally answered outgoing leg, which means allowing the called party to screen and view the calling party information before answering the incoming call.

Novak teach<sup>s</sup> a device that monitors certain information in an incoming call. Novak also provides screening capabilities to the called party by giving him/her the option of answering or not answering certain phone call (see col. 1, lines 11-24, col.2, lines 42-46, lines 57-68, and col.3, lines 9-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the feature of screening calls prior to answering an incoming call, as taught by Novak, into the Eisdorfer system in order to provide the user or the called party the option of accepting or rejecting calls, also to prevent the user from answering an unwanted calls. On one hand, the user may be accepting important calls from family members, emergency situations, or important people at any time. On the other hand, the user may reject non-important calls or calls from unwanted callers.

Claims 17-18 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Also the claimed database that stores the secondary numbers reads on database 175, see col.3, lines 1-9, col.5, lines 24-25, also Fig. 1 175 within SCP 170.

Claims 34-35 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. The claimed network interface reads on the SSPs 110, 120, 125, and 130 see Fig.1. The claimed processor reads on elements 113, 123, and 133, Fig.1, also the memory reads on database 175.

Claim 50 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claim 1. Also, the use of the home location register feature is inherent in mobile communication. Eisdorfer discloses the use of mobile communication (see col.4, lines 66-67).

Regarding claims 3, 19, and 36, Eisdorfer teaches providing a listing of a plurality of options to a calling party; in response, receiving an option selection from the calling party; and based upon the option selection, determining the called party information (see col.3, lines 1-9).

Regarding claims 4-6, 20-22, 37-39 and 53, the claimed feature of the language, service selection, and product selection are obvious. These are typical menu options such as "for Spanish press 1, for English press 2", or "for car insurance, press 1,for shipping, press 2".

Regarding claims 7, 23, 40 the use of ANSI-41 protocol is obvious at least in the mobile communications.

Claims 8, 24, 41, and 51 are rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 3,19, and 36.

Regarding claims 10, 26, and 43, Novak teaches a conditional answering is indicated by entry of a predetermined code on an outgoing call leg of the plurality of outgoing call legs (the entry of a predetermined code reads on entering codes such as 1-2-3 to Mary Jones, 2-2-2 to John Doe, and 3-3-3 to John Smith, see col. 61-68).

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Regarding claims 11, 27, and 44, for the claimed feature of conditional answering that is indicated by an off hook, this is inherent if is not obvious.

Regarding claims 12, 28, and 45, Eisdorfer teaches when a conditionally answered outgoing call leg has not provided an unconditional answer within a predetermined period of time releasing the conditionally answered outgoing call leg (see col.3, lines 19-26).

Regarding claims 13, 29, and 46, the claimed feature of releasing all remaining outgoing call legs in the event of establishment of a communication session. This is obvious because once the call was answered conditionally or unconditionally other, outgoing call legs normally would be dropped. The called person has been found and has answered the call.

Regarding claims 14, 30, and 47, Eisdorfer teaches the called party information includes the primary directory number (see col. 3, lines 1-20).

Regarding claims 15, 31, and 48, Eisdorfer teaches the called party information includes a distinctive identifier for the multiple leg telecommunication session (this may read on the distinctive alerting signal or a distinctive ring, see col.3, lines 41-48, see also, Fig.6).

Regarding claims 16, 32, and 49, Eisdorfer teaches the called party information includes an indication of an amount of outgoing call legs in the plurality of outgoing call legs. This simply reads on identifying how many destinations the call will be alerting, such as father, mother, child, or even home, vacation home, car,...etc. See also Figs.5 and 6.

Claim 54 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 14-16, 30-32, and 47-49, respectively.

Claim 52 is rejected for the same reasons as discussed above with respect to claims 3, 19, and 36.

3. Claims 9, 25, 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Eisdorfer in view of Novak and further in view of Furman et al (US PAT # 6,049,594).

Neither Eisdorfer nor Novak in combination or alone teaches the feature of requesting a name form a calling party; storing in a memory a calling party name received in response; and including the calling party name in the called party information.

Furman teaches that in the event of receiving a call, the switch 30 connects the call to an audio response system 35, which plays an audio greeting to the calling party. However, when no ANI is available to identify this customer or that call, the calling party would be prompted by the system 35 to identify himself, by entering and ID code which may be the customer telephone number (see col.6, lines 49-62).



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Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to prompt the calling party for his/her phone number or his/her name as taught by Furman into the combination of Eisdorfer and Novak in order to provide caller ID information to the called party. The advantages of providing calling party information to the called party are obvious and well known.

### ***Conclusion***

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rasha S AL-Aubaidi whose telephone number is (703) 605-5145. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 7:30 am to 4:30 Pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ahmad F Matar, can be reached on (703) 305-4731. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9314.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

Examiner

Rasha Al-Aubaidi

02/25/2004



AHMAD MATAR  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600